

disarmament conference is mutual confidence among the participating nations. Viscount Northcliffe, the publisher, declared today. Without this, he said, the conference can be expected to accomplish nothing, and added: "There must be straight, honest dealing, free from any kind of manoeuvring."

"Somebody seems to have informed the British Government that Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes would welcome British initiative in issuing invitations to a Pacific conference. Whoever did it cannot have had the faintest conception of the true position."

"Britain to some extent is disqualified for such an initiative, simply because she is an ally of Japan and any independent action she might take would necessarily cause suspicion among the other powers."

"Now the one thing to be avoided in connection with these conferences is suspicion. There must be straight, honest dealing, free from any kind of manoeuvring."

"We are very proud of our Dominions' statesmen and they will get every kind of credit if they can help to turn the Pacific Ocean into a really peaceful highway for the nations. That is why I regret also attempts made yesterday in government organs to put forward Mr. Lloyd George as a British delegate to the Washington conference. Mr. Lloyd George is admired in England for his magnetic qualities, but he is not admitted as a peace negotiator."

"The books of Mr. Keynes and Mr. Lansing have thrown too much light upon the kind of agility he displays in that capacity. These books have been very widely read in the United States, and I do not think that a man with such a reputation, against whom everybody would be instinctively on their guard, is the right man to represent Britain on such a momentous occasion."

ULSTER UNIONIST DELEGATE WILL OPPOSE REPUBLIC

J. M. Andrews Says His Party Will Not Give Up North Irish Parliament.

BELFAST, July 13 (Associated Press).—John Miller Andrews, who will be one of the Ulster Unionist delegates to the London conference which will endeavor to arrange peace in Ireland, declared in a speech at a County Down Orange demonstration last night that, while he wished peace in Ireland, he would resolutely combat the setting up of anything resembling a republic in Ireland. Mr. Andrews said:

"While like every loyal person I am desirous of peace with honor in Ireland, I am determined with all my strength to oppose the establishment of anything like a republic in Ireland."

Mr. Andrews expressed the determination that nothing should take from the Ulster Unionists the Parliament they had won, and declared he would enter the London conference with equal determination not to allow Ulster's interests and liberties to be interfered with. And rather than do so, he asserted he would resign from public life.

BELFAST STILL HAS DISORDERS

Police Obligated to Call Upon Military—Sniping at Police Continues.

LONDON, July 13 (Associated Press).—Rioting occurred in the North Queen Street area, and in consequence the police summoned the military to assist in clearing the streets.

A shooting occurred during curfew time last evening in the North Queen Street area, and in consequence the police summoned the military to assist in clearing the streets.

At 5 o'clock this morning a shot was fired at two members of the police force who were standing at a street corner. A revolver which was forcibly taken from one of the men, was returned to him today with the explanation that the taking of it was a joke.

This forenoon the Falls district witnessed remarkable scenes of mourning in connection with the deaths of those who fell during Sunday's rioting.

HOT TAR FALLS ON CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Three of Them Burned and Are Attended by Hospital Surgeon.

Hot tar dripping from a roof at No. 1114 41st Street, Brooklyn, where Henry Fink, a roofer, was laying it, fell upon Eddie Notizer, Mollie Gendler and Estelle Eidskies, aged six to eight years, today, and burned them so severely an ambulance surgeon had to be called.

The children all live at No. 1326, and were at play Dr. Green of the Kensington Hospital, who treated them, decided they were not burned seriously enough to be taken to the hospital.

Wine and Cider Seized at Rockville Centre.

The first raid under the new State Prohibition Law in Rockville Centre, L. I., took place when County Detective Miller and Police Captain Deacon, with several policemen, spent about an hour at the home of Paul Carillo, at 50 North Centre Avenue. Carillo was at work, but his wife was at home. The police went down cellar, and there they found there a hundred gallons of wine, white and cider, besides sixteen cases of beer. They seized the wine and cider in spite of Mrs. Carillo's protests.

Firemen Honor Dr. Hill of Bellevue Hospital.

The Fire Department Locomotives Association announced today they had installed Dr. John J. Hill, assistant superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, as an honorary member of the association at a meeting in the New York Press Club last night. Dr. Hill was formerly an intern at Bellevue Hospital, where he made the acquaintance of many firemen. His courtesy to firemen at Bellevue Hospital have earned him the department's gratitude.

NEW TREATY PLAN TO TAKE BEST OF VERSAILLES PACT

Mr. Hughes Is Handed a Tangie by the President, and Finds It Hard.

WILL ALLIES CONSENT?

U. S. May Have to Take What They Give Her, Not What Germany Would Grant.

By David Laurence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 13 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding has asked Secretary Hughes to work out an alternative proposition to that of the Versailles treaty as a means of making peace with Germany. This does not mean that the President has rejected the idea of submitting the Versailles pact with reservations, but it does mean that Mr. Harding feels the necessity of exhausting every legal resource that might accomplish peace with Germany and yet not offend the elements in the Senate who believe the United States ought never to put its approval on any part of the agreement negotiated at Versailles by President Wilson.

Whether there is an alternative is yet to be determined. Mr. Hughes is searching precedents and considering new devices of law. He himself believes America's rights will never be as well safeguarded as they would be under the Versailles pact and would so hold if he could have his way, but he is endeavoring to do for Mr. Harding what any able lawyer would do for his client—find a way to meet not only the external difficulties of an international character, but the internal troubles of a political nature which may impede ratification in the Senate.

There is one alternative being considered which may or may not be effective. It is so novel that its effects cannot immediately be conjectured. It involves making a separate treaty with Germany, but claiming under that treaty all the rights and privileges which were given the United States under the Versailles pact. In other words, Germany having bestowed upon the United States as one of the principal Allied and Associated Powers certain rights and privileges, would now subtract those rights from the Versailles pact so far as they affect the United States and transfer them to a new treaty.

The objection to such a course is two-fold. Would the Allies consent, and second, would America be legally as secure even if the Allies did? The big fact is that Germany has not any rights to give away any more and no longer can withdraw from the Versailles Treaty anything she gave away in that pact without first getting the consent of the signatories to that treaty—the great powers. In other words, Germany can't agree to anything with the United States without the consent of the Allies. The peace negotiations will be nominally with Germany, but in reality with the Allies. To make a separate treaty opens up that whole question. To submit the Versailles Treaty with reservations means that the consent of the Allies to those reservations is not necessary. The United States would merely be approving and subscribing to certain articles of the treaty, but would decline to be a party to other articles, such as those involving the enforcement of the treaty either through the League of Nations or any other instrumentality.

Some of the legal experts believe that a separate treaty with Germany, even though its first paragraph might grant all the rights which Germany had previously given the United States in the Versailles treaty, would not bind Germany in the end, because having disposed of those rights in the first place to the Allies, the United States as a group, it may be that the failure of the United States to remain a member of the group known as the principal Allied and Associated Powers means losing the rights given that group.

The analogy most commonly heard here is that the Allies and the United States constitute a company just like a corporation, to which certain rights to build street railways have been given by a city. In that company are named five individuals, who collectively are obliged to give the city a certain sum of money. The money is paid, but one of the five members of the group does not pay his share, and withdraws from the transaction. Could he claim that he is entitled to the right to build a street railway of his own over the identical right of way? The city made the grant of its rights to the company as a whole, and did not divide its rights among the five individuals, leaving it to them to divide it among themselves, and withdraw from the share of responsibility and reward.

That, in a nutshell, is the prevailing view here. The United States cannot withdraw from the principal Allied and Associated Powers without losing its rights as a member of that group. Mr. Hughes is trying hard to find an alternative. Sometimes it looks as if he will succeed. He is an ingenious lawyer. But the trouble is the Allies are the receivers for a bankrupt Germany, and unless America wants to resume her place as one of the principal receivers she puts herself outside the Allied group and must take whatever rights the Allies want to grant.

The question has proved the most perplexing of Mr. Harding's Administration. It is significant he has asked Secretary Hughes to work out an alternative to the Versailles pact, but is not believed he will eventually accept it.

FEARS OF GERMAN TRADE SUPREMACY AIDS DISARMING

Administration Officials Declare Cut in Expenses at Berlin Has Reacted on Allies.

FACE TRADE BATTLE.

Borah Sees Teutons, Without Army and Navy, Able Even to Outstrip U. S.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A new angle on disarmament is developing in the minds of authorities here. This is the prospect that Germany, unless the United States and other nations disarm, will emerge from the post-war period economically supreme, attaining through the enforced "penalties" of peace what she failed to achieve by war.

Administration officials, studying the subject in advance of the forthcoming world conference, to be held in Washington at the invitation of President Harding, have come to this conclusion by comparing Germany's reparations obligations with the current expenditures of her victors for military and naval purposes. They declare that having disarmed Germany and prohibited her from again arming, the United States and associates in the war must disarm in economic self-defense, aside from other considerations.

This viewpoint is shared by Senator Borah of Idaho, foremost among disarmament advocates in Congress and author of the resolution requesting President Harding to call a disarmament parity. Germany's war debt, calling for the annual payment of some \$200,000,000, has been paid to the Allies, is better off than the United States with its present program of army and navy appropriations, he asserted. He predicted that unless armaments are cut, Germany in fifty years will be the strongest economic unit in the world.

"At the end of twenty-five years, under the present program, and condition of affairs, Germany, notwithstanding present conditions, will be one of the strongest powers economically, financially and industrially and in man power," Senator Borah said.

Germany has been relieved of her army, or practically so. She has been relieved of her navy. All this expense has been out by the peace terms. This not only permits her to turn her revenues into other channels, but releases her of the thousands of men, who formerly served in the army and navy and in industries, contributing to their support. These men will be turned back into peaceful pursuits.

"True, Germany will be paying, during these years, a reparation debt of some \$200,000,000, but a close study of the figures will show that while Germany will be paying this sum in reparation, the United States will be spending a like amount for the army and navy. Instead of using her funds for reparation, Germany will be utilizing the labor of her population in constructive activities."

Germany has to pay annually \$100,000,000 to the Allies, plus 25 per cent. of the annual valuation of her exports. In the present condition of Germany this percentage is estimated at \$700,000,000, making her total annual payments against the reparation account \$750,000,000. But assuming that her exports will increase, the annual payments will increase, so that at the end of forty years Germany will have paid the \$200,000,000 to the Allies and wiped the debt clean.

"Congress has appropriated for the military and naval establishments for the fiscal year, June 30, 1920, to June 30, 1921, the sum of \$85,327,307. The Army and Navy Appropriation Bill now just becoming law provides appropriations estimated at about \$300,000,000. If we take the 1920-21 appropriation as fairly representative, we assume that will continue to be the basis of annual expenditures for military and naval purposes. It will be discovered that while Germany is paying her \$750,000,000 in reparation, we will have expended in the same time \$3,000,000,000 for the army and navy."

GERMANY AS STRONGEST ECONOMIC UNIT IN WORLD.

"This only tells part of the tale. During the past century and upward, Germany will be thoroughly schooled in economical productive methods, people will be trained for competition in the economic world as no other people have ever been trained. I venture to say that unless disarmament takes place and we are permitted to save these billions and turn our energies into agricultural and industrial lines, Germany at the end of fifty years will be the most powerful economic unit in the world."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES AN "EDITORIAL CHAIR."

Editor's Gift Made From Schooner Captured From British.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A high-backed "editorial chair," presented to President Harding by more than six hundred local newspaper editors, was added today to the furnishings of the Presidential study in the White House.

It was made of wood from the famous schooner Revenge, captured from the British on her last voyage during the Revolutionary War and was presented through a committee headed by Ernest P. Birmingham.

Cop, a Fighting Marvel, Being Trained by Dr. Roller For Battle With Dempsey



DARNELLE'S FIGHTING POSE

as rubber and has the makings of one of the greatest heavyweights the prize ring has ever had," said Van Riper, who added that the youthful policeman reminded him of John L. Sullivan when the latter was in the prime of his manhood.

Woodworth and Van Riper did not bring Darnelle to New York until they were convinced by demonstrations of the boy's prowess. The suspended policeman was taken to a Washington gymnasium, where he was measured and weighed out and put through tests of strength and agility which convinced Woodworth and his physical expert that he was capable of giving many of the present crop of heavyweight fighters a run for their money. They believe he needs only training and experience to make a creditable showing with Dempsey.

When Woodworth definitely decided to bring Darnelle to New York and back him in a ring, when he found him at Police Headquarters in the Municipal Building at Washington awaiting the action of a trial board which had under consideration the charges of Captain Heights' residents against Darnelle.

"Get ready to go to New York," Woodworth told his newly found protégé.

"I haven't any clothes for a trip like that," said Darnelle, whereupon Woodworth took the hand off his roll, stripped \$200 therefrom and advised him to consult local haberdashers without delay.

Young Darnelle was born and reared on a farm three miles out of Washington. He is one of a family of eight children. His mother was reluctant to give her consent to his visit to the gay White Way until assured by his newly found friends that he will be properly chaperoned.

"AIRPLANE BURGLARS" TAKEN IN ROOF FIGHT BY LONE POLICEMAN

(Continued From First Page.)

holding on to the rope with which the other was suspended.

With a revolver in each hand, his own and the one he captured, O'Donnell ordered the three to tie the rope around a pipe. As the rope was being fastened the three managed to slacken it so the dangling end was lowered another two stories.

ATTACKED ON ROOF, KNOCKED OUT TWO.

Just then Patrolman Patrick Lennon arrived and called up to O'Donnell that he had the swinging man covered. Suddenly the three on the roof, none of whom was armed, attacked O'Donnell, who, pocketing one revolver, drew his nightstick and knocked out two of them and grappled with the third.

Meanwhile Police Headquarters had been notified, and Sgt. John Randolph, Patrolman Charles Kellerman and Detectives James Finn and Joseph Allen hurried to the scene in a motorcycle sidecar. The reserves of the West 30th Street Station were also sent.

When the detectives arrived on the roof they pulled up the man on the rope who had been swinging in mid-air about twenty-five minutes. They found he had loosened one of the knots in the rope and he said he had intended to drop into the yard, though it would have meant certain death.

He said he was Morris Greenberg, twenty-nine, a printer, living at No. 303 West 23d Street, Coney Island. The three others described themselves as Jacob Harris, twenty-five, of No. 218 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, a plumber; Isidore Pullin, thirty-two, of No. 871 Home Street, the Bronx, owner of a soda water stand in Coney Island; and Benjamin Brown, thirty-three, of No. 224 West 24th Street, Coney Island.

All were charged with burglary and an additional charge of violation of the Sullivan law was made against Greenberg.

All of the prisoners have prison records. Greenberg has served a term in Sing Sing, Harris forms in the penitentiary and Elmiria Reformatory, Pullin two terms in the penitentiary and one term in Sing Sing, and Brown three terms in Elmiria Reformatory and Sing Sing.

MRS. KABER FALLS TO FLOOR OF COURT IN HYSTERIC FIT

Accused Woman's Screams Continue Till Bailiffs Carry Her Out.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Mrs. Eva Catherine Kaber went into a hysterical faint soon after court opened this morning. While her brother Charles Brickel was testifying in her behalf in the trial in which she is charged with murdering her husband, Daniel F. Kaber, she screamed hysterically and fell on the floor. She was carried out by bailiffs.

Excitement among the women spectators was intense as the accused woman's screams pierced the air. Many jumped to their feet and began wringing their hands. The crowd did not calm down until Judge Maurice Bernon had admonished all to keep their seats.

Court bailiffs immediately grabbed Mrs. Kaber when she began to scream, but she wriggled out of their grasp and soon was prostrate on the floor.

Brickel had been asked if his mother—who is also under indictment charged with participating in the murder of Kaber—had not set fire to the Kabers' house. He denied it. Mrs. Kabers' collapse followed. After she was carried out Mrs. Kaber moaned repeatedly "Marian, Marian." Her daughter, Marian McAdams, is also under indictment in connection with Kabers' death.

A note addressed to Mrs. Kaber and purporting to be a message from the "spirit" of murdered Dan Kaber, was received by Francis Poulson, the accused widow's attorney, today. The message read:

"Dan Kabers' spirit sends this message: 'Forgive me the wrong I have done you. You are safe from harm and my spirit watches over you. Always I am in the court room at your side.'"

The note bore no signature.

MRS. LEEDS'S DOCTOR CALLED BY DEFENSE IN STILLMAN CASE

(Continued From First Page.)

Mrs. Florence H. Leeds and James A. Stillman in 1918 and 1919. Then there were J. A. Hurley and C. J. Fleming of the National City Bank; Fleming was the notary public who certified the signature of "F. Harold Leeds."

Allen Whiting and Lester Shaw, handwriting experts were on hand to bear out the contention of Mr. Brennan that the three applications were all made out in the handwriting of James A. Stillman.

Mr. Brennan said he would further show that the description of "F. Harold Leeds" in Mr. Stillman's writing in 1918 was exactly a duplicate of the description of James A. Stillman in Mr. Stillman's writing in 1919; also that the car for which F. Harold Leeds obtained a license in 1918 was the same Marmon car (number and all) as that for which James A. Stillman sought a license in 1919.

During today's session Referee Gleason ruled out the three questions put to Mr. Stillman by Col. Rand which were intended to give the impression that Mr. Stillman accepted Mrs. Stillman's suggestion that they be separated through a suit for divorce brought by her and only gave up the plan when he found it would put him in the position of recognizing Guy as his son. The referee also ruled out all of the testimony of Dr. Hugh Russell of Buffalo as to what he knew of a trip made by Mrs. Stillman to Boston from Buffalo to consult another physician.

20,000 MEMBERS OF KIDDEE KLUB MERRY AT OUTING

(Continued From First Page.)

one of the most enthusiastic members of the Klub, gave her clubmates an exhibition of diving and excited more envy in little breasts than any spangled circus rider ever did. Then three disappearing mermaids exhibited their swimming fins and did a swim at a height of 45 feet for the alarmed edification of the youngsters. Nor was this all; for Helen Sabo and Fred Spengberg, high divers, cleft their way into the pool from such heights as 60 feet and 92 feet.

When this had thrilled the klub to its very heart, then came the track sports, the races for both boys and girls on the cinder path and at the end of the day the great baseball game for The Evening World cup.

FOUR GOVERNMENTS REPLY TO PROPOSAL FOR DISARMAMENT

(Continued From First Page.)

mind. He is not blind to the fact, however, that when the representatives of the powers get together their discussions may range into a wider field than that of disarmament alone. He regards it as possible that some form of association of nations may grow out of the meeting, but while he would be gratified at this, it is not his main purpose. He is seeking primarily to make a long start in the direction of disarmament.

President Harding will naturally preside at the opening session of the conference, but is not expected to take an active part in its deliberations thereafter, even if, as indicated by the news despatches from abroad, Premiers Lloyd George for Britain, Briand of France and the other Premiers come to Washington to take part. If it really develops into a council of Prime Ministers, Secretary of State Hughes will head our delegation.

There will probably be five delegates from each country, though that point is not settled.

The Democrats, so far from obstructing the plan, are nearly all helping it along.

The calling of the conference will have no effect on the consummation of peace with Germany. The President's proclamation of peace is looked for in ten days or a fortnight, Attorney General Daugherty having said today that it would take that long to determine the necessity of such a proclamation because of the wording of some of the war legislation which refers to it as setting a period.

There has been an intimation that other countries than the big five were interested in both disarmament and the Far East. No applications to attend the conference have been received, and it is not determined, so far as known, what reception such applications would get.

So far as Germany is concerned, she is already disarmed, and her interests in the Far East have passed into the possession of her conquerors, so she is not regarded as concerned. Russia's interests are admitted, but the Soviet Government is not recognized, so no invitation goes to her. The general policies as to preserving the integrity of China will be applied to Russia, for this country has committed itself to the preservation of Russian territory intact for some future responsible Russian Government.

While not assuming to lay down rules for the conference now, the Harding plan is that it should not be a secret convocation, but how great a measure of publicity shall attend its session nobody can outline just now. That there will be sufficient publicity to assure all nations who may be concerned while not participating in the conference, complete information of what is going on is certain.

Vatican Organ Endorses Action of Harding.

ROME, July 12 (Associated Press).—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, today prints a semi-official note warmly congratulating President Harding on the initiative he has taken for an international conference on the limitation of armaments.

Harding Signs Annual Bill for Naval Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The annual Naval Appropriation Bill was signed last yesterday by President Harding.

The bill carries approximately \$110,000,000, or \$50,000,000 less than the original Senate figures, and its signing ended the technical lapse of navy funds which had existed since July 1, when the fiscal year began.

ARMY BOMBER HITS AND SINKS GERMAN DESTROYER G-102

In First Participation With Navy Planes, Land Airship Is Effective.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 12.—The German destroyer G-102 was sunk at 10:40 today by an army bombing plane from Langley Field.

Forty-five bomb-laden army air-planes left Langley Field at 8 o'clock today in an attempt to sink the destroyer sixty miles at sea off the Virginia Capes.

The airman were led by Brig. Gen. Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, and represented the first participation by army machines in the joint bombing test operations with navy flyers against former German war craft.

Six bombing planes of the smaller type reported having sent down 25-pound bombs, many of which appeared to be direct hits. They scored over the target four times in formation, volleying bombs at the doomed ship, then gave way to bigger craft with heavier bombs.

This is the first time that land machines have operated over water so far from their base, it was said. The tests were made to determine the effectiveness of land machines under these conditions.

The big bombers were disoriented and forced to turn back by engine trouble before they reached the scene of operations. The pilots said they could have continued but were under orders to take no chances.

The big D. H. planes did not get a chance at the target. No problem of locating the target was involved. It took one hour and ten minutes to sink the destroyer.

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